



## Arrival of the "Indian."

Father Point, Aug. 28.  
The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, arrived off this point at 11 o'clock this morning. Her date are four days later than those by the steamships *America* and *Etna*.

## THE UNION CONFERENCE.

On the 13th instant a conference of Austrian and French plenipotentiaries took place, and lasted two hours. A courier from the Cabinet at Paris arrived on that day. The second Austrian plenipotentiary, M. Moser, had not left Zurich for Vienna, as reported.

On the 14th there was a *Te Deum* in honor of the Duke Napoleon. All the plenipotentiaries and members of the Federal council were present. The French ambassador, M. de Tocque, sat on the right, and the Austrian Minister on the left, of the President, M. Stanhope.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* asserts that the Conference had come to a dead lock. The Ministerial Council of Vienna insists in very strong terms on the stipulations of the treaty of Villafranca, being carried out at Paris. The Emperor Napoleon exhibited symptoms of anxiety at the conduct of the Court of Vienna, and recent articles in the French journals in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi, are attributed to this feeling.

On the 15th and 16th plenipotentiaries held no formal sittings, but were engaged at the festivities.

FRANCE.—The Paris fêtes had commenced, and the entry of the troops, headed by Napoleon, was very successful.

The Emperor had granted a full amnesty to all political offenders.

The grand military spectacles at the theatres, which were prohibited out of consideration to the Austrian Minister, had been permitted to reappear.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—R. Spence & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding shower weather. Flour steady, but French advanced to 10s to 12s. Wheat very dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty, western red quoted at 9s to 9s 1d., 9s to 9s 6d. Corn steady, and offered freely at cash prices, and gradually lower prices, yellow 6d to 5d to 10d.; white 7s to 7s 6d.

Pork was heavy, and horders were suffering at a slight decline; quotations, however, are nominal. Lard was dull but steady.

Sugar quiet. Coffee dull.

Ashes dull : sales of peats at 29s, and of pots at 27s.

## LONDON MARKETS.

London, 16th.—Wheat steady, and horders decline to accede. Sugar quiet.

Money Market slightly easier. Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 95 to 95½ for money and account.

## LATEST MARKETS.

Wednesday noon.—Breadstuffs quiet.

London, Wednesday noon.—Consols are 95½ to 96 for both money and account.

## NAPOLEON NINETEEN YEARS AGO.

The following is the proclamation which Louis Napoleon issued on landing at Boulogne on 1840:

"I appear among you as a warm and true democrat and republican. I take the shadow of the man of the century as the symbol of the promise which I now solemnly make. I will be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will ever see a brother. The Democratic Republic is the object of my adoration, and I will be her minister. Never will I try to clothe myself in imperial robes. May my heart cease to beat on the day when I shall forget what I owe to you—what I owe to France. May my mouth be forever shut if I ever say a word against the Republic, sovereignty of the French people. May I be cursed should I suffer that in my name doctrines were taught contrary to the democratic principle and the government of the Republic. May I be condemned if I should lay a treasonable hand against the rights of the people, or if I even with their consent, or against their will, by force. And now believe me as I do believe you, and may this call from me be like a prayer from heaven. *Viva la République!*"

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

THE LOSSES IN THE LATE WAR.—The Debats publishes a table showing the respective losses of the allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles which took place during the campaign in Italy:

At Montebello—Allies, 7,000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded; Austrians, 13,000 engaged, 1,150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners. Palestro—Allies, 21,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded; Aussis, 24,000 engaged, 2,100 killed and wounded, 950 prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon. Magenta and Turbigo—French, 55,000 engaged, 4,400 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, and 1 cannon; Austrians, 75,000 engaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners, and 4 cannon. Melognano—French, 16,000 engaged, 900 killed and wounded; Austrians, 18,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners. Solferino—Allies, 145,000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners; Austrians, 170,000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and 30 cannon. According to this statement the total loss in killed and wounded of the Allies was 24,300, and of the Austrians 38,650, making a difference against the latter of 14,300. The number of French taken prisoners was only 300 while the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took 40 pieces of cannon, and the Austrians only 1.

## THE GREAT EASTERN.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian writing from London, on the 29th of July, says:

The Presbytery of London is about to lay the foundation stone of a new church at Millwall, a manufacturing suburb of the metropolis, renowned for the building of the Great Eastern. That mighty sea giant still lies in the river. On Tuesday next by invitation of Mr Scott Russell, the Presbytery will meet on board, and proceed in a procession of boats to the spot where the new building is to stand. Mr Russell, the well known contractor for the ship, and the son of a Scotch Minister, is to officiate in laying the foundation stone of this edifice, which is chiefly intended for the Scottish artisans engaged in various works in the neighbourhood, and whom he has employed in constructing the Great Eastern. There is some fitting in having the first religious service held on board this ship, conducted by the Presbytery of London, seeing that the head, to whom its erection has been entrusted, and the hands by which it has actually been reared are to so great extent Scotch and Presbyterian, and we trust He who holds the winds and waves under his divine control, will hear the petitions of his servants for the safety of those who commit themselves to this wondrous vessel. Her appearance now fills the visitors with awe. Nothing is more striking than the contrast between the littleness of the men employed on her and the grandeur of their work; and while we are amazed at what creatures so small have accomplished, we are equally struck by the apparent weakness of those to whom the guidance of a fabric so immense over the fields of ocean is to be entrusted."

## The Foundation of the last Pier of the Victoria Bridge.

We yesterday had an opportunity of paying our respects to the bottom of the St. Lawrence, at the site of the last pier of the Grand Trunk Bridge. The coffer-dam of this pier is now completed and the water pumped out, so that we were able to descend into a chamber some two and twenty feet below the surface of the river. The mud and loose gravel has, however, still to be removed in order to get to the rock, which is to serve for the true foundation of the pier. This involves an additional excavation of some seven feet. The perfection to which the system of bridge-building has now been brought by the contractors of the Victoria Bridge is such that only two months have been required from the commencement of the coffer dam to its present state of completion, and it is expected that the whole of the mass of masonry will be finished and ready for the placing of the tubes in six weeks from this time. No one who has not witnessed the extent of work required for such a structure can conceive with anything like precision of the multifarious and persevering labors involved in its execution. Some idea, however, may be formed from the fact that a water-tight chamber of dimensions large enough to contain the pier has to be formed in water of twenty to twenty-two feet deep, with an irregular bottom and in a current running, per log, ten miles an hour. The process by which this is effected, is first by sinking a barge of sixty feet in length, loaded with stone, at some distance in advance of the intended pier. This serves for a breakwater. Next another breakwater formed of crib-work and loaded with stones is sunk still nearer, in fact in immediate proximity to the site of the pier. Then comes a singular protection called a "heading." In the eddy formed by this heading the coffer dam is made. It is constructed by sinking a frame of horizontal timber to the bottom; by driving outside and all round this a row of piles which are strengthened once more by horizontal beams. This forms the inside wall. An outside wall some twelve feet distant is then formed in a similar way, and the interval is filled with clay rammed hard. It is a moment of considerable anxiety and excitement pertained in by all engaged on the work when the padding is reported complete, and the attempt is made to enter the interior of the dam from water. Her son, accompanied by an officer, gave good chase, and arrived in St. Césaire almost as soon as the woman and her kidnappers, but was driven away by threats of violence from overwhelming numbers. Application was, we believe, made to Mr. Counsel, Chief of the Police at Montreal, who recommended that a magistrate should go to the house of the man at St. Césaire, where Mrs. Daniels was confined, and take her deposition; but this plan was found impracticable without a larger force than was at the disposal of her friends. Subsequently, however, the woman was rescued, and brought as far as this place on her way home. Here she was again arrested, by officers from St. Césaire, upon a charge of theft, which it is alleged was merely a trick for her recovery. At this place a number of self-appointed constables were on the point of rescuing her; but better counsels prevailed, and she was allowed to return, very much against her will. The poor old woman is probably verging upon 70, and we trust the foul wrong of which she appears to have been the victim, may be speedily redressed, and deserved punishment meted out to the guilty. It is alleged by her friends that the object of her kidnappers is to carry her away from the dreaded influence of protestantism, and on the other hand they declare that she was about to contract an imprudent marriage, from which they were determined to restrain her. Such an outrage, perpetrated upon a poor old woman, in open daylight, and in a civilized country, is sufficiently disgraceful and revolting, we trust the investigation which will doubtless follow may not prove that the wrong has been perpetrated by the name of religion.

## MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The village of Trenton and its vicinity have been for several days in a great state of anxiety, on account of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. John Smith, of Trenton Mills. He left home for Cobourg on the morning of the 3rd instant, by the six o'clock train, stating when he left, that his business might take him to Toronto, and so he would probably take a trip to Niagara Falls. He was recognised at the station at Cobourg, and is believed to have gone on by the same train. Since then nothing has been heard of him, no track no trace of him has been found. Fears are entertained by many for his safety, and the most gloomy surmises are indulged in that he has come to his death by violent means.

In this case the pumps draw at once, and the dam is as tight as is possible to make it. The next difficulty arises from the removal of the loose stuff at the present bottom. This, of course weakens the foundation of the dam, and may effect an entrance to the water. Should everything go right the masonry will be commenced in a week or eight days, and as we have stated, the pier will be finished in five or six weeks.

We have already, on several occasions, given a full account of the superstructure of tubes, the manner in which they are laid; and the precautions necessary against the phenomenon of expansion and contraction, and the still more curious phenomena of deflection, caused by the upper part of the tube bearing more than the lower one. We, therefore, need not repeat anything already said on these heads. In returning from the bridge, we looked in at the blacksmith's shop. Here we saw the process of setting up the walls of the tubes from the plates, which form the integral parts. The process is marvelously rapid. The plates to be riveted have the holes already punched. Cold rivets are inserted in some of these holes, so as to hold the pieces together temporarily. They are then suspended from a traveller which runs between the two parts of a riveting machine. Thus a lateral motion may be communicated by the motion of the traveller, while a tackle raises or lowers the plates. A furnace is close at hand, where the rivets are being heated. A boy places two of them in the appropriate holes. One of these is then adjusted against a fixed hammer head, and another hammer head moved by an hydraulic press is immediately set in motion by the turn of a screw. This drives the bolt through, making the head simultaneously. In this way a rivet is set in its place in a very few seconds. The rivets themselves are made in a similar manner. The utmost activity prevails in every branch of the works, and there can be no doubt that apart from some unforeseen occurrence the bridge will be completed within the time promised.—Montreal Herald.

## DESIGNS FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

From the Toronto Colonist, Wednesday.

An interesting treatise in preparation for the public, and no little pleasure is in store for those who admire architectural art. The walls of the empty rooms, lately thronged by members and committees of the House of Assembly, in the east wing of the old Parliament Buildings, are now decorated with the various designs, submitted on the 1st of the month, by architects in competition for the premiums offered by the Provincial Government for suitable plans for public buildings at Ottawa.

We learn with deep sorrow and dismay that another dreadful murder has been committed within the limits of this County. The unfortunate victim is a farmer named John Renney, residing in the neighborhood of Campbellford, in the Township of Seymour. The murderer is a man named John Gibb, between whom and Renney there has been much ill feeling for some months past, on account of the loss sustained by Renney, from the creditors of Gibb, who closed a mortgage held by the latter on Renney's land. However this may be, this much is certain that Renney, having had all his worldly prospects destroyed by becoming responsible for certain debts of Gibb, entertained no friendly feelings towards him, and on meeting him last Friday, used to hint the most abusive and provoking language. Gibb, who bears the reputation of being very passionate, warned his opponent that if he persisted in such language he would strike him, and on his persisting and coming up to him he did so, but whether with his fist only or with a stone in his hand, we are not correctly informed, but it is too true that Renney fell beneath the blow, striking his head on a stone with fatal effect. The murderer immediately made his escape, taking the cars, as is supposed, at Brighton, leaving them at Kingston, and thence escaping to the United States.

The following description has been supplied to us by Mr. Hayes, to whom we are also indebted for other information:

Five feet, eight inches high, aged thirty-five; complexion, fair, bone-temperament—thin and straight—slim long and square face long and thin—generally wears bushy sandy whiskers forehand narrow, hair brown. Has on a loose shooting coat and flannel pantaloons. He took with him a double barrel gun. He is supposed to have taken the cars at Brighton, going east on Friday night, and to have left the train at Kingston.—Cobourg Star.

Davis' Pain-Killer.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no greater remedy for rheumatism, gout, and rheumatic complaints, as spasm, than pain, and cannot fail to be greatly appreciated, and pain, cannot fail to be without it in case of accident, or a sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus or Asiatic cholera.—Montreal Transcript.

## ANOTHER ABDUCTION BY ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(From the *Waterloo Advertiser*.)

A very singular case of abduction is just now creating some excitement in this neighborhood. It appears that a French Canadian woman, named Daniels, of venerable age and respectable appearance, has been for many years a resident of Ely, in this county. Her husband, who was a well-to-do farmer, met a violent death about three years ago, and his widow has since resided with a son, at the old homestead. This son, Mr. Francois Daniels, is a Protestant, and Mrs. Daniels herself, formerly a Roman Catholic, has recently embraced the Protestant faith. Mrs. Daniels has several married daughters in Ely, some of whom are members of the Catholic Church, and it is said have witnessed with no little alarm the recent conversion of their mother. On the 15th instant, during the absence of Mr. Daniels, his mother was forcibly dragged from his house, in spite of the remonstrances of his wife and a neighbor who happened to be at hand, by an interesting family party of ten, among whom were several relatives and three married daughters of the outraged woman. Mrs. Daniels was forcibly thrust into a cart which was in waiting, gagged to prevent her cries for assistance, and in this state driven violently to St. Césaire, a distance of 50 miles, where she was restrained in the house of a relative. Her son, accompanied by an officer, gave good chase, and arrived in St. Césaire almost as soon as the woman and her kidnappers, but was driven away by threats of violence from overwhelming numbers. Application was, we believe, made to Mr. Counsel, Chief of the Police at Montreal, who recommended that a magistrate should go to the house of the man at St. Césaire, where Mrs. Daniels was confined, and take her deposition; but this plan was found impracticable without a larger force than was at the disposal of her friends. Subsequently, however, the woman was rescued, and brought as far as this place on her way home. Here she was again arrested, by officers from St. Césaire, upon a charge of theft, which it is alleged was merely a trick for her recovery. At this place a number of self-appointed constables were on the point of rescuing her; but better counsels prevailed, and she was allowed to return, very much against her will. The poor old woman is probably verging upon 70, and we trust the foul wrong of which she appears to have been the victim, may be speedily redressed, and deserved punishment meted out to the guilty. It is alleged by her friends that the object of her kidnappers is to carry her away from the dreaded influence of protestantism, and on the other hand they declare that she was about to contract an imprudent marriage, from which they were determined to restrain her. Such an outrage, perpetrated upon a poor old woman, in open daylight, and in a civilized country, is sufficiently disgraceful and revolting, we trust the investigation which will doubtless follow may not prove that the wrong has been perpetrated by the name of religion.

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

## EMBEZZLEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Edmund French, engineer and paymaster of the Bureau of Construction of the United States Treasury Department, was arrested on the 19th instant at Washington, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, on a charge of forging certificates and receipts with the intent of defrauding the United States Government. An examination of the charges against him showed false entries and vouchers to the extent of \$5,000. French was required to give bail in the sum of \$10,000, for his appearance at the Criminal Court. He is a man of good family, and is a brother of the Rev. Dr. French, formerly pastor of the Church of the Epiphany in the City of Washington. He was at one time Engineer of the Croton Works in New York, and had previously borne an excellent character for probity. He resided in quiet rural style near Washington, and his ample salary of \$3,000, was quite sufficient for the wants of himself and family.

GREAT FIRE IN TORONTO.—The *Colonist* gives an account of a most disastrous fire which broke out on the corner of Gould and Victoria streets yesterday morning, in the workshop of Mr Armitage, marble cutter, which together with a quantity of finished and partly finished marble work, was destroyed. His family escaped from their dwelling, which was in quiet rural style near Washington, and his ample salary of \$3,000, was quite sufficient for the wants of himself and family.

The fire extended to some dozen other dwellings, which were all consumed, and a quantity of valuable furniture destroyed.

Loss estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Water scarce in the tanks.

MONEY TO LEAD.—R. P. Jellett. Information Wanted of Maria Smith. Toll Gates to Let—Thomas J. Higgins. Land and Loma Company Sale of Lands. A Card—E. Stevenson, M. D. Relief in Ten Minutes. Great English Remedy.

*The Intelligencer.*

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTBR. 28, 1859.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of the *Stirling Eleven*, will see that "Ball," is bowing at "Stamps," and therefore occupying the same ground.

"B. B." will appear in our next.

## BANKING AND CURRENCY.

We know not if the fact is remembered, but nevertheless it is the fact, that the greater portion of the stock of the United States Bank, as incorporated by Congress, was owned in England, and led to the belief that England, in an indirect manner, by acting upon the Board of Directors, in some measure controlled the political movements of a large portion of the people of the United States; therefore, when this institution openly entered the political arena, and attempted to control the elections, in order to ensure the renewal of its charter, it had raised the antagonism of a large mass of the opponents of the Bank. In addition to this it had to make its stand against one of the most popular men in the United States. The Bank entered the arena against Andrew Jackson—the Bank sought to crush Andrew Jackson—in which movement it was unsuccessful. Andrew Jackson triumphed, and the Bank went to the wall. This was about 20 years ago, and we believe it existed under its old charter, it was one of the best institutions in the world, it had been managed by one Nicholas Biddle, and failing to obtain a renewal of the charter from Congress, he was content to take a charter from the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. But he saw that the prestige of the Bank was gone, and therefore retired from its management. The Bank entered the arena against Andrew Jackson—the Bank sought to crush Andrew Jackson—in which movement it was unsuccessful. Andrew Jackson triumphed, and the Bank went to the wall. This was about 20 years ago, and we believe it existed under its old charter, it was one of the best institutions in the world, it had been managed by one Nicholas Biddle, and failing to obtain a renewal of the charter from Congress, he was content to take a charter from the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. But he saw that the prestige of the Bank was gone, and therefore retired from its management. 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VOLUME 25.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WED. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1859.

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IN ADVANCE.

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as preferable to divisions of intervals of five,  
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Front Street, Belleville, April 1858.

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CHARLES

by one of the strong armed bandits, and killed into the lifeboat. Loud cheers are raised from all board our noble steamer; joy beamed in every countenance; a shout of "long live the Queen" was given as he had been snatched from a fiery grave, and his companions had perished two hours before.

"As soon as all was over, on arrival, the noble men that made up the crew were presented to Her Hon. Mr. Carter with hearty salutes. In the course of an hour or so the poor man was so resuscitated as to be able to make his appearance upon deck. The day was spent in quiet, and the first time I met him, Witt had him approach her, and tendered her thanks for being the means of saving his poor life. The scene was affecting."

## ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Sackville, N. B., Sept. 12.  
The Europa arrived at Halifax at 11:30 Wednesday night.

The United States ship of war Plymouth put into Cadiz on the 12th of last, in 8 days from Cherbourg, and the following morning without being attacked.

A cablegram to 24th August, according to the intelligence from Zanzibar, French and American representatives had been sent to the port of the affairs of Louis with the consent of the Saracens plenipotentiary, and that the arrangement is experimental, and that the differences will be treated of directly between the courts of Paris and Vienna. The French are

to be present at the trials of the pirates, and the English are to be present at the trials of the French.

During the day the impress of the British Consul, who had been sent to Zanzibar, was successfully concluded early in Sennet's office. Austria is said to have modified her instructions to her representatives. There were constant arrivals at, and departures from, Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is no news of Prince Albert.

Queen Victoria was about to pay her annual visit to Scotland, and had determined to journey from London to Edinburgh, during the night, at the uniform speed of 10 miles an hour.

The potato blight is said to be committing considerable ravages in some parts of England.

The secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph telegrams to give notice of the reception of several messages at an address from the Mayor of New York, for the British government connected with the laying of the cable last year.

The protracted strike of the shipwrights on the Tyne terminated in the men getting dismissed.

Emergency efforts are being made to throw doubt on the guilt of Dr. Smulders, the convicted poisoner, and to obtain a commutation of the death sentence against him.

The French camp at St. Mael has been put into a state of alarm.

The Paris papers, having given utterance to strong anti-Austrian sentiments, have, pursuant to official orders, told its readers that it did not receive its inspiration from the Government, but expressed its own views.

It was understood that at the approaching Councils of the Department the subject of free trade would be fully discussed, and that the known views of the Emperor in its favor would meet with due consideration.

The French papers have informed, notwithstanding the will of Lord Henry Seymour, 230,000 per annum.

The Liberals in France are represented as disappointed at the number of eminent men who decline availing themselves of the ampler political presence in France, it is

said, because they are not invited to the

councils.

ITALY.—The object of a defensive league between the Provincial Government of Tuscany and Bologna and the dictatorship of Modena, is stated to be to prevent a restoration of false governments, to maintain internal order, and to lay down the basis of an assimilation in the institutions.

Garibaldi had reviewed the army of Modena.

The National Assembly of Modena was convened on the 23rd, having previously voted the following decrees:—The dictatorship of Farni, giving him full power to issue laws, to command the forces, and to erecting of a monument to commemorate the role devolving the fortitude of Francis V, and the annexation of Pistoia, and duly charging the dictator to negotiate with the foreign powers for the restitution of the political prisoners whom Francis V, carried away with him on leaving the country.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

Farni has issued a decree enacting that from 1st October, the customs line between France and Spain will be suppressed.

The King of Sardinia is said to be for a model presented to him by a French Society, said first his effects were always concentrated for the great national cause; that he fired it, and was ready to die for it; that although difficulties and misfortunes had often impeded his efforts, he had unshaken, and in view of his wisdom and good order now displayed in the Dumbus and Contingen, it was impossible to go further, as he might have wished.—He pledged his best efforts for the welfare of Italy.

The mission of Prince Poniatowski to Italy had attracted attention. It was supposed that Napoleon had sent him to inspect on the intrigues set foot by M. Kiser, Russia.—The Russian journals deny that the Grand Duke Constantine visits England with his personal entourage. He only went to the court of Sardinia and took ill.

Prince Vorogroff is said to be in Egypt.

The War of Egypt was increasing his popularity, which would reach Liver-  
pool in 10 days, but was feared too late.

COVENTRY.—A general measure of Christians in the town of Bexley is reported. The Pilgrims from Mecca are supposed to have given the signal for the outbreak.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons.

Quebec, Sept. 12.  
The steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, of 1200 tons, the 1st, passed Father Pointe on the 10th, and will be expected to arrive at Quebec on the 15th.

The New Scotian from Quebec, arrived out of the Great Eastern Steamship Company had declined Mr. Lever's offer. The ship was offered to visitors, and would start on a trial trip in a few days. She was positively expected to leave for England on the 10th of September.

The reports from the Zurich Conference are contradictory. One representative was said peremptorily to have refused signing any paper favoring the return of the dependent Swiss Duchies.

Leigh Hunt, the author died in London on the 28th.

His remains are in the crypt of the Poor Settler, the editor of the *Illustrated London News*, who has done all in his power to conceal the settlers true object of the Canadian Lands Department, which has been lost in the hands of the French. The Canadian press will come to answer their attorney.

We do not dispute that a man may be a good Frenchman, and at the same time a good British subject. But we must emphatically deny that the case, such as that of Mr. Bonchon, is a good British subject, and certainly we never heard of a lot being confiscated by reason of the hard-heartedness of the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

The real character of the *Illustrated London News* is easily seen. It is a bitter and forcible opponent of the French, and the English press speaks of him as "the English ally," whose countenance "alone keeps him on his throne." This is a opinion of Clergy; therefore, if the allegations and loyalty of the Canadian depends upon the Roman Catholic Church, and the English alliance, then he had the power.

From the Globe, Oct. 10th, 1850.

On other points there are indications of improvement. The excision of prompt payment of arrears on sales already made, and the payment of instalments on account of the debts, are removable and expeditious. And if the veto upon the squatting nuisance is another change for the better.

In the Globe of Oct. 10th, 1850.

FRANCE.—The Emperor remained in residence in the Pyrenees. It was asserted that he should shortly proceed to Cherbourg, and then to Paris.

The *Constitutionnel*, in a leading article, says the Emperor will fulfil loyalty his Viceroy's agreement for the restoration of the upper reigning prince of the Duchies, but

## Serious Shooting Affair at Hartville.

It appears that on Friday evening, the 2nd inst., that a man named John Smith, was shot by the name of Charles Meyers, west of Hartville, in company with a boy named Tom.

The people of Naples were much excited in regard to the high price of corn.

The Hungarian was signed on the 7th ult. at 40° 34' lat. 44° 20'.

The ship *Harpalus* got off the rocks, but again in the course of St. Mary's harbor.

The Anglo-Saxons experienced heavy winter weather at Liverpool to late.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

Sept. 31.—Little attention is paid to this day in the market, but the price of wheat is 6d. per cental lower than a week ago.

London.—The price of flour is to notice in the market, and prices of all articles are tending in favor of buyers.

Flour inactive and the price of wheat is 6d. per cental lower than a week ago.

London.—The price of sugar is to notice in the market, and the demand for sugar.

Concise news and account 6d. &c.

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

The following extract from the letter of a correspondent of the New York Tribune, a member of the staff of the affairs of Louis with the consent of the Saracens plenipotentiary, and that the arrangement is experimental, and that the differences will be treated of directly between the courts of Paris and Vienna. The French are to be present at the trials of the pirates, and the English are to be present at the trials of the French.

During the day the impress of the British Consul, who had been sent to Zanzibar, was successfully concluded early in Sennet's office. Austria is said to have modified her instructions to her representatives. There were constant arrivals at, and departures from, Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is no news of Prince Albert.

Queen Victoria was about to pay her annual visit to Scotland, and had determined to journey from London to Edinburgh, during the night, at the uniform speed of 10 miles an hour.

The potato blight is said to be committing considerable ravages in some parts of England.

The secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph telegrams to give notice of the reception of several messages at an address from the Mayor of New York, for the British government connected with the laying of the cable last year.

The protracted strike of the shipwrights on the Tyne terminated in the men getting dismissed.

The French camp at St. Mael has been put into a state of alarm.

The Paris papers, having given utterance to strong anti-Austrian sentiments, have, pursuant to official orders, told its readers that it did not receive its inspiration from the Government, but expressed its own views.

It was understood that at the approaching Councils of the Department the subject of free trade would be fully discussed, and that the known views of the Emperor in its favor would meet with due consideration.

The French papers have informed, notwithstanding the will of Lord Henry Seymour, 230,000 per annum.

The Liberals in France are represented as disappointed at the number of eminent men who decline availing themselves of the ampler political presence in France, it is

said, because they are not invited to the

councils.

ITALY.—The object of a defensive league between the Provincial Government of Tuscany and Bologna and the dictatorship of Modena, is stated to be to prevent a restoration of false governments, to maintain internal order, and to lay down the basis of an assimilation in the institutions.

Garibaldi had reviewed the army of Modena.

The National Assembly of Modena was convened on the 23rd, having previously voted the following decrees:—The dictatorship of Farni, giving him full power to issue laws, to command the forces, and to erect a

monument to the great national cause;

that he fired it, and was ready to die for it; that although difficulties and misfortunes had often impeded his efforts, he had unshaken, and in view of his wisdom and good order now displayed in the Dumbus and Contingen, it was impossible to go further, as he might have wished.—He pledged his best efforts for the welfare of Italy.

The mission of Prince Poniatowski to Italy had attracted attention. It was supposed that Napoleon had sent him to inspect on the intrigues set foot by M. Kiser, Russia.—The Russian journals deny that the Grand Duke Constantine visits England with his personal entourage. He only went to the court of Sardinia and took ill.

Leigh Hunt, the author died in London on the 28th.

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"The polemics excited by the article, which has been published in several journals to interest were the main sentiments of the French Canadians in regard to the master, the mother. We believe that we can say that the master is a bad man, and the son is a good man.

"The article, which has been published in the *Illustrated London News*, is a good article, and it is not English, but such is it, we have a few words to say about it. This Mr. Bonchon has said a great deal, which we shall notice hereafter, but amongst other things he says his master had him shoot his son, and that he has sincerely admitted his error. We shall see what this master means.

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"The article,

FATAL TERMINATION TO A GRAND ADVENTURE.—A few days ago we do not know that a party of young sportsmen had built boats for a grand jump from over the Falls into the Niagara River. We have no day to answer for this. Yesterday morning we leave by telegraph from Clinton, Provo Shelds proceeded into the river, and he was suddenly drawn down by the under current and drowned. A boat was sent out to discover the body of the unfortunate man. He did not succeed even as well as

PLAY'S A MAN IN THE MOON.—We doubt it, but let us think Bryan's Palms are being good for a new throat box.

DRUGS.—*Pain Killers*.—There is nothing in this class equal to it in Canada. It is inexpensive and gives better satisfaction than any other article now in the Canadian market.

BEAVER.—London, G.W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BALLOON.—This is a paper for persons who have been ill, and for many years of service, to believe that they can be restored to strength and vigor by medicine. They are sold at all Druggists' stores, and are special without artifice. Never mind; we ask them for their own sake to try our *Hastings*.

OXIGENATED BITTERS IN EUROPE.—From Ray L. Doolittle, a highly respectable Clergyman.

DRUGS.—*Pain Killers*.—There is nothing in this class equal to it in Canada. It is inexpensive and gives better satisfaction than any other article now in the Canadian market.

BEAVER.—London, G.W.

A. A. YEOMANS,  
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WILL ISSUE RETURN TICKETS TO  
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THIS WILL GIVE THOSE DESIRous OF VISION

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G. H. LAY, AGENT,  
Belleville, 12th Sept., 1859.

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GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING OUT THEIR STOCK OF FALL

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THEIR HOUSE ENTRIES ARE THE ONLY

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GOODS DIRECT FROM BRITAIN.

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## AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS,

CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

VOLUME 25.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1859.

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Conveyancer; & Clerk, Belleville. 33

**E. STEVENSON, M. D.**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, and  
Office and Residence at Colman's Hall, Front  
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**GEO. J. WONES, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence,  
Bosilie. Office in Martin's Hotel. 28

**HENRY BROWN,**  
ISSUER of MARRIAGE LICENSES, Village of  
Stirling. C. W. 10.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of the  
University of Trinity College, Toronto,  
Ontario.—In the place lately occupied by Dr.  
Dent, Front Street, Belleville. 20.

**F. T. POMEROY,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACACOUCHEUR, and  
Conveyancer.—Residence—Tweed—Hastings. 22-24

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WILL, in order to attend to the num-  
berous calls made upon him, visit  
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month, Rooms at Miller's Hotel. 5

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latest and most perfect plans. Terms cheap. 10

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N. of Papinian's Hotel, over Vail's  
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**T. A. LAZIER,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Office,  
Bridge Street, next door to the Es-  
tate Office. C. W. 49

**G. F. A. REDLEY,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor  
Conveyancer and Notary Public, Offices on Front Street, over O'Reilly's. 14

**DR. CHARLES R. POTTS,**  
CHANONVILLE, Tyendina. Residence  
and Office directly opposite the School House. 15

**F. W. ALFORT,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General  
Agent, Over Mr. Lewis' Hardware  
Store, Front Street, Belleville. 16

**JONATHAN SISON,**  
MANUFACTURER of Saddles, Harness,  
Bags, &c. in Church and Notary Office,  
Orifice—His Buildings, over Old Store,  
Belleville April 19th, 1858. 224-13

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MANUFACTURER of Saddles, Harness,  
Bags, &c. in Church and Notary Office,  
Orifice—His Buildings, over Old Store,  
Belleville April 19th, 1858. 224-13

**CHARLES BRICK,**  
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, two doors  
above M. Neily's Auction Room, Front St.,  
Belleville. 224-14

**SIMPSON & DEAN,**  
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Es-  
tate Office, Bridge Street, next door to the  
Empire Hotel. 24

**A. S. MADDOCKELL,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER,  
Esq. Office, Mr. Harrison's Book  
Store, Front Street, Belleville. August 21, 1857. 228-21

**KOSS & BELL,**  
BARRISTERS, &c., two doors South of the  
Post Office.

**WALTER FINDLAY,**  
AW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer,  
Division Court business principally attended  
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**W. H. HARRIS,**  
CONVEYANCER, Village, Medoc.  
Madoc, Aug. 6, 1858. 21-22

**A. E. DOUGALL,**  
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in  
Chancery and Conveyancer, Over Dr. Hoden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

**G. L. COLEMAN,**  
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor  
in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer,  
Belleville. On the West side of Front Street, and  
opposite Apothecaries Hall. 20th August 1858.

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posite Weese's Hotel, Front Street, Bel-  
leville.

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**POWL'S CHOP HOUSE, COBURG,**  
Breakfasts, Luncheons and Dinners, at ALL  
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OFFERS THE FOLLOWING REAL  
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LOW RATES IN PREMIUM,  
consequent on  
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as preferable to dividends of profits of five,  
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Esq.

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